

Doc. 5802

Excerpts.

Summary of examination of SEBASTIAO GRACA

Telephone Chief.

Dilli, PORTEGUSES TIMOR (permanent address).

being duly sworn states, I am a Portuguese subject, a Telephone Chief and live at Dilli, PORTEGUESE TIMOR. I was in DILLI when the Japanese first landed on 20th February 1942. I know Doctor OLIVEIRA.

On the 23rd February I was at my property at TATU META. I saw seven Australian soldiers who had been captured by the Japanese. One was a Sergeant. The Australians had their hands bound behind their backs by telephone wire which had been pierced through their wrists. About twenty Japanese were with the Australians. I was too far away to see if a Japanese officer was present.

The Australians were placed in a line and the Japanese commenced to bayonet them. They bayoneted them slowly at first a number of times. After twenty minutes of bayoneting, the Australians were killed by a last thrust of a bayonet.

The Australians were brought to the place in a truck.

The bodies of the Australians were thrown into ditches at the side of the road and the Japanese covered them partly with earth, leaving the legs and feet exposed. The Japanese then left and three days later as the bodies began to smell I informed Doctor OLIVEIRA. It was impossible to pass because of the smell.

The first Sergeant VICENTE of the Chief of Police, came with a party and buried the bodies in a proper manner two or three metres from the side of the road.

Later I went to near the graves and I found an Australian Paybook with a photograph of a soldier wearing sergeant's stripes. I do not remember the name in the Paybook. (Witness was here shown an Australian Paybook and identified it.) Later I took the Paybook to my place where an Australian officer was staying, at LAULARA, and gave him the Paybook. I do not know the name of this Australian officer.

The Australians were dressed in the usual Australian uniforms with Australian hats.

The bodies of the Australians were removed by the Australian Graves Commission in December 1945, after the remains had been exhumed by the Portuguese and placed in boxes.

In the beginning of March, I saw a Dutch officer brought by the Japanese to near the Post Office in Dilli. The Dutch officers hands were bound behind his back. It was about 6 o'clock in the evening. He was placed on the steps of the Post Office. He was left there all night. The next day the Dutch officer asked for water but the Japanese did not give him any.

I do not know the rank of the Dutch officer.

This is page one of the statement by SEBASTIAO GRACA.

[The Dutch officer was bound to a tree and a Japanese officer started to prick him slowly many times with a sword. This went on for ten to twenty minutes and then the Japanese officer killed the Dutch officer by thrusting his sword into the Dutch officer's heart. His chest and stomach had been pierced many times.

I then went away and when I returned at midday the body of the Dutch officer had been taken away.]

In January 1943, I was told that a Portuguese and his mother who was 70 years of age were killed by the Japanese near the garden on the sea front in DILLI. The name of this Portuguese, was ANTONIO ARAUJO who was Secretary of the Administration of ALLEU. They were killed inside a house.

A number of Portuguese prisoners were taken to this house and never came out. This house was the Headquarters of the Japanese Police or Ortori, and the Commandant of the Japanese Police was an officer named MATSUDA.

I do not know the names of any of the Japanese who were concerned in the murders of the Australians or of the Dutch officer.

I could recognize MATSUDA again, but I could not recognize the others as they all appeared alike in features.

The Secretary of the Administration was one that escaped when the Japanese attacked ALLEU.

When the Japanese occupied the East side of DILLI they were commanded by MATSUDA and another officer, Lieutenant MATSYMOTO, and they reached MANATUTO; they killed the Administrator, MENDES LMEIDA and the Chef de Poste PADINHA.

A Chinese, LEO FO, went with the Japanese to MANATUTO and saw the happenings. The Chinese later escaped to the Netherlands island. This was on 30th November 1942.

The Japanese with native troops then went to LAUTEM where they killed the Administrator, MANUEL BARROS and his wife and two other Portuguese, ANTONIO TEIXEIRA and MARIO CONSAVES. The Japanese also used natives of Dutch Island of ALOR and Dutch TIMOR as black troops in these attacks.

The Commandant of the Dutch native troops was PAULO of ATAMBOEA, DUTCH TIMOR. The native troops were organised by natives of Dutch Timor who were taken in large groups to Portuguese Timor to fight for the Japanese.

[I was later put into the concentration camp by the Japanese.]

In September 1945 nine native Chiefs of the Poste of LAELUTA were killed by the Japanese because the Chiefs had sheltered PATRICIA LUZ, who was a Portuguese Guerilla and worked with the Australians.

[In the concentration camp, the Japanese did not give sufficient food to us, only small quantities of potatoes and rice. There was a Portuguese Doctor there but he did not get any medical supplies. About fifty adult persons died in the camp through lack of food and through eating poisonous greens which they gathered through hunger. We were not allowed to write letters from the camp, nor were we allowed to receive letters.]

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We were forced to work in vegetable gardens but the fields were not very suitable for vegetables. After the vegetables grew, the Japanese sent natives to take it away.

All my property was taken from me immediately after the Japanese landing. All other places were similarly robbed.

Native girls were forced to sleep with the Japanese. The Chef de Poste at the camp was ordered to bring Portuguese girls to the Japanese. The Chef de Poste, OLIVERIA, refused and he was held all night by the Japanese.

The Portuguese schools were all destroyed and the Japanese opened schools and forced the natives to attend to learn Japanese.

(Signed) Sebastiao Gama. .
Signature of Deponent

Taken and Sworn before me at DILLI, PORTUGUESE TIMOR, this 25th day of June, 1946.

(Signed) N. F. Quinton -- Major,

being Officer appointed by Commander-in-Chief, S.E.A.C., to make this investigation

and

(Signed) H. P. S. -- Capt
N.E.I. ARMY.

and

(Signed) Illegible
Intendente, PORTUGUESE TIMOR

Interpreter

I, GIL FIRRIER, certify that I duly translated the above summary to the witness in his own language, prior to his signature which appears above.

(Signed) Gil Firriera --
Interpreter

「セバステイアノ グラカ」ノ新聞局長

電 話 局 長

ポルトガル領「テイモール」、
本籍地「テイリト」(

正當ニ宣誓シタル後次ノ如ク陳述ス。私ハ電話局
長ラシテラルポルトガル国民デポルトガル領「テ
イモール」ノ「テイリト」ニ住ンデ居リマス
一九四二年ノ昭和十七年ノ二月二十日日本軍が最
初ニ上陸シタ時私ハ「テイリト」ニ居リマシタ。
私ハ僞者ノ「オリヴェラ」ヲ知ツテ居リマス。

二月二十三日「タツ・メタ」ノ自分ノ所有地ニ
居リ日本人ニ捕マヘラレテユク七名ノオーストラ
リヤ兵ヲ見マシタ。一人ハ軍曹デシタオーストラ
リヤ人ハ電話線デ後手ニ縛ラレソノ電話線ハ手首
ニ突キ通ツテキマシタ。約二十名ノ日本人カオ
ーストラリヤ人ニ附イテ居リマシタ。私ハ余リ離レ
テキマシタノデ日本士官ガキルカ如何カハ分リマ
センデシタ。

オーストラリヤ人ハ一列ニ並ベセラレ日本人ハ
彼等ヲ銃剣デ突キ始メマシタ。最初ハユツクリト
何度モ銃剣デ突キマシタ。二十分間銃剣デ突カレ

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テ後オーストラリア人へ送ニ最後ノ一撃ヲ受ケテ
死ニマシタ。

× × × ×

三月ノ始メニ私ハオランダノ一士官ガ「ナイリ
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私ハコノオランダ士官ノ位階ヲ知りマセン。

× × × ×

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ハ劍デユツクリト何回モ彼ヲ突キ給メマシタ。コ
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カレマシタ。

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× × × ×

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私ハソレカラ出カケマシタガ正午ニ歸ツテ参リ
マシタ時ニハソノオラレダ士官ノ死骸ハ取片附ケ
ラレテラリマシタ。

× × × ×

日本人ハ私ヲ後テ俘虜收容所ニハレマシタ。

× × × ×

コノ俘虜收容所デ日本人ハ我々ニ十分ナ食糧ヲ
與ヘズタゞ僅カナ馬鈴薯ト米飯ヲクレタダケデシ
タ。ソコニハポルトガル人ノ醫者が居リマシタガ
醫療藥品ヲ供給サレマセシデシタ。五十人許リノ
成年者が收容所デ食糧ノ不足ヤ飢ノ爲メニ毒ノア
ル草ヲ集メテ之ヲ食シタ爲ニ死ニマシタ。收容所
カラ手紙ヲ出スコトハ許サレズ又手紙ヲ受取ルコ
トモ許サレマセシデシタ。

× × × ×

私達ハ野菜畑デ働カセラレマシタガ畑ハ野菜ニ

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大シテ適當シテ居リマセシタ。野菜ガ出來ル
ト日本人ハ土民ヲ遣ツテ之ヲ持去リマシタ。

私ノ財産ハ全部日本軍ガ上陸スルト直グ取り上
ゲラレマシタ。他ノ場所モ同様ニ奪ハレマシタ。

土民ノ娘達ハ日本軍ト一緒ニ無理ニ殺サセラレ
マシタ收容所ニ居タ「シエフデボステ」ノ部落長
ノハボルトガルノ娘ヲ日本人ノ所ニ送レテクル様
命令サレマシタ。「シエフデボステ」ノ「オリベ
リア」ガ所ハリマス日本人ハ一晩中彼ヲ監禁シ
マシタ。

× × × ×

證言者 署名 セバステイアノ グラカ

右ハ一九四六年ノ昭和二十一年ノ六月二十五日ホ
ルトガル領「テイモトル」「テイリト」ニテ私ノ
面前ニ於テ證言シ宣誓セリ。

陸軍少佐 M・H・クイントン(署名)

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右ハ東南アジア軍司令官ニヨリコノ調査ヲナス爲
メ任命セラレタル士官ナリ。

蘭領東印度陸軍大尉 H・バース (署名)

ボルネオ領アイモール知事 (署名)

通 譯 人

私即チ一ギル・ファイリエラハ證人が上記ノ署
名ヲスル前ニ證人ニ對シ證人ノ自國語ヲ前記證
言摘要ヲ正當ニ翻譯シタルコトヲ證明ス

通譯者 一ギル ファイリエラ (署名)

5.